

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—A short time ago a band of twenty Atrahant entered Prinsend and coolly attacked the house of the Chief Justice in broad daylight. The judge and several of his servants were murdered, and the house, after being sacked, was burned to the ground. The Zaptiehs, or Turkish policemen, did not attempt to interfere, and all the brigands escaped.

—There is a temple of Siva, near Allahabad, in India, surrounded by a high mud wall composed wholly of the fragments of earthen bottles. On one of the last days of February from twenty thousand to forty thousand pilgrims assemble, each being provided with two or three earthen bottles containing water from the Ganges and a few copper coins.

—The English school board has caused a plague of crows in Northern Norfolk, so say the farmers. In these days of compulsory education can not obtain enough boys to scare the crows. Mechanical scares are no use—the old birds are much too knowing to be deceived by such devices, and they enjoy a really good time amongst the farmers' ricks and crops.

—The latest London fad at small dances is for the hostess to have provided a plentiful supply of hot milk and seltzer, which to regulate their guests upon the eve of departure, to guard against cold on the homeward drive. The milk, having been heated almost to boiling point, is poured into a long glass, into which a heaping teaspoonful of sugar is lightly stirred, and a small quantity of seltzer is frothed from a siphon.

—France is suffering almost as much as Germany from the overcrowding of the learned professions. Fifteen thousand schoolmistresses, 7,000 primary schoolmasters and 500 high-school instructors are looking in vain for employment. There are 27,000 French physicians—that is, about 6,000 or 7,000 more than there are in Germany, with her 10,000,000 more inhabitants. Paris has 800 apothecaries. Two thousand lawyers in Paris, who have passed all preliminary examinations for a full practice, can not make livings in their profession. Civil and mining engineers are so numerous that hundreds of them are seeking eagerly petty positions in mines and factories.

—Germany is the classical land of suicides and Saxony is the most suicidal province. To every million of Saxons there are 400 suicides, although the rest of the empire has an average of only 150 to 160 to the million. In Leipzig the ratio is the highest in the civilized world—450 to the million, or 50 more than in Paris. In London the number per million is 85; in St. Petersburg, 160; in Berlin, 280; in Vienna, 285. In Prussia the number of suicides increased between 1880 and 1875 from 4,000 to 4,400. In France, fifty years ago, the annual number of suicides was 1,739. In 1878 it had increased to 6,434, and in 1880 to 8,187. Of the suicides of 1880, 1,380 were committed by men between fifty and sixty years of age and 924 by men between forty and fifty.

—Within the last year a new sect called the "Shavers" or "Shearers," has sprung up in the village of Ufim, Russia. The members meet in secret at midnight, and part of their "religious" exercises consists in plucking fowls of their feathers. Sheep are closely shorn, and horses have their manes and tails cut off. The hair of the men and their hair is shaved, and the hair is then made into a sacrificial pile and burned in the public road; the ashes are then scattered to the winds. A strong objection to their religious rites is found in the fact that they are not particular whose birds they pluck, or whose horse loses his mane and tail. It is not an unusual occurrence for an inhabitant to discover that his choice bantams have been made unwilling recruits for a ballet of unplumed birds.

MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA.

Customs and Ceremonies in High and Low Life.

The Russians generally marry quite young in the upper classes, and amongst country people even at an earlier age, and to the honor of this society be it said, love marriages are the rule, and marriages for money are very rare exceptions. Dowry-hunting and marriages of interest have not yet made their appearance in Russian manners. Girls of high social position usually marry young officers of the guard, who furnish the largest contingent of dancers to the balls of Petersburg. During the carnival fetes the two armies, the army in petticoats and the army that wears epaulettes, learn to know each other thoroughly. Friendships spring up, the young men pay court, and one day, without having consulted any body, two fiancées come to ask of the parents a blessing, which is never refused. The church does not marry during Lent, so they have to wait until Easter week. Fashion demands for the celebration of the ceremony the chapel of some private house, if the couple have not sufficiently lofty relations to secure the chapel of the palace. A family that respects itself ought to have at its wedding as honorary father and honorary mother, if not the Emperor and the Empress, at least a Grand Duke and a Grand Duchess. The honorary father gives the holy icons, which some little child related to the families carries in front of the fiancées. They enter the church, followed by all their friends in gala uniform. The ceremony begins; it is very long, and complicated with many symbolic rites: a small table—sort of movable altar—is placed in the middle of the oratory; the couple are separated from it by a band of rose-colored satin; when the priest calls, they must advance, and the first who sets foot on the band, whether husband or wife, will be the one who will impose his or her will in the household. This is an article of faith for all the matrons, who watch them at that moment. On the table is placed the liturgical formula, the candles which they must hold, the cross which they will kiss, the rings which they will exchange, the cup of wine in which they will moisten their lips, and which is called in the Slavonic ritual "the cup of bitterness." Pages relieve each other to carry with outstretched arms two heavy crowns, which must be held above the heads of fiancées while the ceremony continues. At the decisive moment, when the priest is pronouncing the words that bind them together, the couple walk three times around the altar, followed by the crown-bearers; until the third turn is completed there is time to turn back; after that the die is cast, the couple are united for life. Thereupon the singers strike up in their most strident voices the joyous hymn, "Let Israel rejoice." The bride and groom then go and prostrate themselves before the

Virgin of the Iconostase, and kiss her filigree robe, after which they pass into the neighboring salon, where they gaily drink glasses of champagne, while the invited guests receive boxes of sweets, meats marked with the monogram of the young couple. In the villages the marriage ceremony is celebrated in a simpler and more expeditious manner, especially when the nuptials have only a few troubles to give to the priest. A simple feast, a few words, and a few minutes suffice to bow beneath the yoke her who is about to begin her hard apprenticeship of wife and mother in the humble peasant's home. In the evening the young people assemble in a barn or some shed, the fiddler scrapes his bow over an instrument which has been made with his own hands, girls and boys join hands and dance around. In the middle of the circle a young man dances the hazzachok, or Cossack dance; he bows his heels, rises with a bound, strikes the ground loudly with his boot heel, and the girl of his choice and kisses her, whereupon she steps into the circle, and mimics with her whole body a dance similar to that of the alchims of the East.—Chicago Saturday Evening Herald.

THE POLAR BEAR'S FOOD.

How the Ferocious Animal Attacks His Prey.

Of all the curious ways that the polar bear has of securing his food I know of none more strange and interesting than that related by Captain Hall and Dr. Ray, two trustworthy travelers in this country of strange sights.

They have known the polar bear to take a stone or huge chunk of ice in its fore paws, and from a favorable height, as a cliff or precipitous ice-hummock, hurl the missile against the head of a walrus—an enormous brute twice the size of the bear on an average—and so soon as the walrus is stunned, the bear completes the destruction of his leisure, and thus secure a month's rations at a single coup.

Many of the Eskimo of my acquaintance also spoke of this curious but effective way the polar bear uses when circumstances are favorable.

The most common food of the ice bear (as the Germans very appropriately call this beast) is the common seal of the Arctic regions. This latter brute is the wariest of the north, and both Eskimo and polar bear have to display their keenest strategy to catch it.

In the summer, when the snow is off the ice of the ocean's shore and islets the seals can be plainly seen as black dots on the level ice probably asleep, but always near their holes, which lead down through the thick ice to the water below, and into which they can throw themselves by the least movement. Bruin, seeing one afar, walks slowly, with eyes apparently closed, and then begins crawling on his wary prey. The seal, if it be sunny and pleasant, takes short naps, relieved by shorter moments when it is scanning the vicinity for signs of any enemy's approach. During these times the bear is very quiet and resting still as death itself, with eyes apparently closed, though really a corner of each is kept open, and in this way he hopes that the seal will take him for a hammock of snow, an appearance which his white coat readily helps him to assume. During the naps he hitches forward with greater or less rapidity according to his nearness to the seal and consequent fear of being heard or seen. When quite close to his prey his approach is very slow, and when but ten or twelve yards away and Mr. Seal is in the depths of a good nap Bruin makes a rush and with a single stroke of his powerful paw knocks the smaller brute senseless and so far away from the hole in the ice that it can not escape by that way, even if the blow is not fatal at once.

In the winter time the ice is covered with snow and this is "hollowed out" by the seal into a little snow-house covering the hole through the ice, and connecting at the top of the dome with an aperture about the size of a silver quarter, called the "blow-hole," for it is through this that the seal breathes when in want of fresh air. Here the polar bear watches for many a long hour, if necessary, and when the first few puffs or snorts of the seal are heard he rushes in the fragile dome of the seal's snow-house with his paw, impaling the creature on his curved claws, and proceeds to show how polar bears, at least, can subsist in the Arctic winter.—Frederick Schwatka, in Philadelphia Press.

ABOUT THE HINDOOS.

The Immense Progress They Have Made Under British Rule.

It may be said that there is hardly ever any progress of the work of railroad building in the British East Indies, and the connections with the far north have been largely extended in recent times. It is eighteen years since the completion of the line between Bombay and Madras, from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, a line which is over ten thousand miles in length, running through one of the most densely populated regions of the globe and forming a prominent feature of the immense network of railways with which British capitalists have covered the Queen's East Indian dominions. These railways are working out profound results, bearing upon the politics, the society, the religion, the industry, trade and commerce of the hundreds of millions of people who have been planted in India from time immemorial. They have given the British Government a far firmer hold upon India than it has before the construction. They do not seem to have shaken the ancient system of castes, but they have unquestionably had a powerful influence upon the life of the Hindoos, liberalizing their minds, undermining their superstitions, and offering them all the advantages of extensive intercourse with their fellow-men. They have given an immense impetus to reciprocity, opening new markets to British manufactures of every kind and furnishing new means of outlet for native productions.

It is evident to every observer who is able to compare the India of a half century ago with the India of our day that railroads, telegraphs, newspapers, missionaries and the British system of public administration are bringing about profound changes there and preparing the way for developments that will probably be heard of in the twentieth century.—N. Y. Sun.

—A Misapprehension.—Spencer—"The point of your jokes, old man, is like that of a needle!" Liner—"Ah, delighted! You find the point of a needle comes up!" Spencer—"I referred more particularly to its size!"—N. Y. Herald.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Velvet or velveteen is a better finish for the bottom of a dress skirt than braid. It does not wear out any faster and will not roughen the boots, as happens with braid.

—Lafayette Cake: Beat to a cream one cup of butter with a cup of sugar and a cup of molasses; add a cup of milk, a small, even teaspoonful of soda, a cup of raisins and spice to the taste. Bake this cake in a large loaf for two hours and ice thickly.—Boston Budget.

—Corn Soup: Boil one can of corn for twenty minutes; then add two cups of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, and let it come to a boil. Then season with pepper and salt. To enrich it, one-quarter can of peas may be added to this soup.—Detroit Free Press.

—Ink can be removed from furniture, carpets, floors, etc., as follows: Wipe the spot with oxalic, let it remain a few minutes, then rub it with a cloth wet with warm water. Colored paint, mahogany and carpets will require washing with ammonia water to restore the original color.

—Cold feet are prevented by daily bathing in cold water. Chapping and cracking of the hands, produced by cold, may be prevented by rubbing a small quantity of sweet oil well into the skin each night before going to bed, and using only tar soap. Those whose hands crack readily should not touch cheap soap.—Dr. Croft.

—Roly-Poly Fudding: With the square of flour make a rich biscuit crust, roll out one-half inch thick, and spread with cold fruit, fresh or preserved; fold end toward the center and roll so that the fruit will not run out; lay in a steamer and steam for an hour; serve with sugar and cream or boiled sauce.—Christian Inquirer.

—Calf's-Head Soup: Boil a calf's-head for thirty-five minutes, then cut into pieces, put a layer of sausage meat, then more calf's head, then three hard-boiled eggs sliced. Pour one-half cup strong beef broth into the pie-dish and bake. When done, pour into a mold in which is one-half cup of beef broth, and let stand till cold.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Fritters are a good form in which to prepare parsnips. Boil the parsnips until tender, then drain them dry and mash them. To about five medium-sized parsnips add a tablespoonful of flour, a well-beaten egg, some salt and pepper; mix well and shape into small cakes. Put into hot fat and fry brown, first on one side, then on the other. Take out on brown paper, to absorb the grease, and serve hot.—N. Y. World.

—Whatever vegetables are chosen, too many of the same class or flavor should not be used at one dinner. For instance, one may use either cabbage, spinach or cauliflower, but not all three, nor two of them. If hominy is used, rice should not be. If beans are decided upon, do not use peas; neither serve sweet potatoes and squash at the same time, nor commit the blunder of serving lettuce, beet greens and chicory in the same course.

—Lard on Flageolets: This is a delicate version of the familiar "pork and beans." Blanch the flageolets, drain, remove the outer skin, rinse them in cold water, weigh them; for each one pound allow one-third of a pint of good stock. Let them boil in this till tender, then drain off the beans, dish them and keep them hot; reduce the stock in which they were cooked, thicken with browned flour and butter, season with salt and pepper, and some finely-chopped parsley, and pour it over the beans. Boil a nice slice of ham in water, skin it, put it in the oven for a minute or two to dry the fat, then glaze and serve with the beans, handled round. For this dish bacon should be used by rights, but ham is more generally liked.—Leeds Mercury.

COMING SPRING STYLES.

Pleasing Homespun Clothes Will Be In Great Demand.

The new clothes sent over from English and French manufacturers, for early spring wear, are chiefly homespun and other rough stylish goods in homespun colorings and effects. These twilled woolsens are shown in the colors which predominate in the north of Scotland, and in Ireland are accustomed to dye their homespun goods, from dyes made of native forest barks. The familiar homespun blue, or electric blue, is a very prominent color among the new goods, and will, no doubt, be the leading popular shade for spring. It appears in some way in the majority of the new fancy cloths imported, either as a short thread, cross-barred line or a figure. There is also a new nankeen yellow shade, which is introduced in the same way in other cloths. There are natural brown and gray shades and dulleh red, called to-mato or peasant red, and a vague shade of green. These homespun woolsens were first introduced into fashion by English tailors, who used a few of the cloths woven and dyed by peasants in Scotland and Ireland as novelties, before similar goods were made by the large cloth factories of France. As a matter of truth, the majority of the new cloths now known as Scotch homespuns are manufactured in French factories.

There are many soft, rough camel-hair goods, which are shown for spring wear, and are lighter in weight than the goods shown now. Rough boucle and Bourette effects are freely shown in the new fancy camel-hair cloths. There are many cloths in beige, brown or homespun blue, woven in lines or inch checks, which are outlined by lines of bourette. There are camel-hairs and homespuns, figured with rough balls and other designs, which look as if they were made out of a knitter's raveled yarn; there are also figures of soft wool, matted and caught down, and other's tufted with long tufts of white goat's-hair, like some Turkish goods. These fancy-figured cloths are intended to be used as part of a gown. Thus a dress of homespun blue mixture will be made with a front and trimming of a figured cloth in the same shade, a little dark velvet being introduced to give relief to the effect. Or such a plain blue cloth may be made up in connection with a blue cloth striped with white and figured with blue balls on the white stripes, or with a blue figured cloth.

It seems to be an assured thing that the new spring house gowns, and dresses intended for elaborate wear, will be made with fuller skirts. Paniers are shown in the French plates, and a single ruffle, or a soft cushion of ruffles, is a feature which looks toward the return of more bouffant, front-front styles of dress. Street gowns, which to be in good taste must be somewhat severe in style, will be but a little fuller.—Good Housekeeping.

HINDOO MAGIC.

Account of the Wonderful Feat Known as the China Duck Trick.

"A few years ago I was stopping in the city of Allahabad, near the center of India, on the Indian Peninsula railway, giving performances in the Railway Theatre," says a traveler. "Every day a party of native jugglers were in the habit of visiting our hotel and exhibiting their skill on the plaza in front of the building."

"One day I was particularly attracted by an old Hindoo, his son and daughter, who squatted down on the ground and waited for the crowd of sight-seers to gather round. They did not have long to wait. When enough spectators had come to make the performance profitable the old fellow drew from the bag that all Indian jugglers use to convey their 'properties' in a small earthenware jar, filled with muddy water. He first sprinkled a few drops of the water on the ground and then placed the jar upon three small stones, which he also took from the bag."

"He then produced a small china duck and gave it to me for inspection. I found nothing noticeable about it. He asked me to put it in the water. I did so and it immediately sunk to the bottom. He next drew from the bag a small tontom, a little musical instrument that emits a drumming sound when the handle is turned, and began waving it around the jar."

"Instantly the duck rose to the surface. He told me to touch it. I tried to do so, when the bird again disappeared, to reappear again and again at the juggler's will. I must confess that I was mystified. There was apparently no cause for the strange actions of the little bird. It was only after the third or fourth conjuring that I discovered the secret of the trick."

"It was a particularly bright, sunny day and I had chosen a place among the spectators slightly nearer than the others were allowed. I was behind the scenes as it were. While attentively watching the trick I noticed in the sunshine the sparkle of a long hair that extended from the tontom to the bottom of the jar."

"The moment I saw this I divined the juggler's secret, and I afterward found that my theory was correct. The jar already contained a china duck, precisely like the one I had examined, save that it was buoyant. Attached to the breast of this duck was the hair. This hair came through a tiny hole in the bottom of the jar. The water was sprinkled on the ground to conceal any leakage. When the jar was placed upon the ground the hair was fastened so that the duck could not rise to the surface."

"As the juggler picked up his tontom it was an easy matter for him to fasten the end of the hair to it by means of a bit of wax. After this was arranged you can see how easily he was able to raise the duck, and how he could pull down at the word of command."—Chicago News.

A Lawyer's Trick.

In a Western court a witness had been dealing with great minuteness certain cases. He had been only a few years before. Again and again the witness testified to name and dates and precise words, and it became necessary for his cross-examiner to break him up. This was done by a simple device. While the witness was glibly rattling off his testimony the cross-examiner handed him a law book and said: "Read aloud a paragraph from that book." "What?" inquired the witness. "I will tell you after you have read it," said the lawyer, and the witness accordingly read aloud a paragraph of most uninteresting material about land, appearances, an hereditament. Then the lawyer went on and asked him a few more questions about his memory, and the witness was positive that his memory was very good. Suddenly the lawyer said: "By the way, will you please repeat that paragraph you just read about lands, appearances and hereditament?" "Why, of course I could not do that," replied the witness. "You must have a queer memory," retorted the lawyer, "since you can repeat things that you say occurred years ago and can not repeat what you read a moment ago." The witness was nonplussed.—Chicago News.

INFIRM—the cat's tail.
"ONE of the finest"—a needle.
CHILDREN'S letters—the alphabet.
A RED-ROD polley—fire insurance.
A STAND still—the hat rack.
WELL and good—an artisan.
A CARD receiver—the waiter man.
SOME old letters—the alphabet.
USUALLY "lay" low—bees.
A HOT house—the crematory.
WHAT all should keep—their temper.
IMAGINARY garments—coats of paint—Mail and Express.

"A STITCH in the side" makes one feel sew badly.—N. Y. Herald.

The musician is the only man who can master of truth, the experiment of living on "air."—Washington Post.

TO A GIRL in love with him, a handsome young carpenter at work assumes the most fascinating hue.—Texas Siftings.

FOR ALL we know the jacks may feel thankful that he has ears big enough to take in all his own beautiful music.—Indianapolis Journal.

A YOUNG man who married a "butterfly of fashion" was unable, a year later, to provide "grub" for his butterfly.—Norristown Herald.

It was one of the Springfield high-school pupils who, being asked to compare just, replied promptly: "Just, justice, justification."—Lewisburg Journal.

"DIP I understand you to say that mirrors do not put up with the 'new' you did." "Then you were wrong. My plumber has just failed."—St. Joseph News.

PEDESTRIAN (excitedly): "By heavens! if that wasn't a close shave." Bystander: "What?" "That's the barber shop."—Binghamton Republican.

USE Jacob's Oil THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Communications. Agents' Business here and secure good positions. Write J. D. BROWN, Boston, Mo.

THE MARCH WIDE AWAKE

Has something for every taste, and all is of the best and brightest; the magazine is made for the young people, but the contributions are of such a sort that every member of the family will enjoy each page. The number opens with "An Old-fashioned Witch Story," from the Danish, by Laura E. Pondson. "Under Ground," a thrilling and thrilling California adventure, by C. R. Parker. "Tippitoe," by Mand Rittenhouse, is a brief, pathetic Southern story. The serial this year are unique: "Five Little Peppers Grown Up," by Margaret Sidney, attracting thousands of readers; "Crisis and Caboose," the railroad story by Kim Monroe; and the autobiographical Italian story, "Marietta's Good Times," by M. Ambrosi. "Drawing the Child Figure" is a novel series of practical art instruction by the daughter of the Art-Anatomist, Dr. Rimmer.

The articles of the number cover a wide range of topics: "Our Government—who made it and why," with a fine portrait of Hamilton, by Hon. John D. Long; "A Visit to Winchester College at Commencement Time," by Oscar Fay Adams, with the words and music of the famous old Winchester commencement song, "Dulce Tunc Tunc Tunc," by Mrs. Ormsbee; entertaining articles by Prof. Otis T. Mason, Mrs. William Clafin, Amanda Harris and others; "Prize Problems in Horology," by E. H. Hawley, of the Smithsonian Institution; and a number of pages of bright anecdotes. WIDE AWAKE is \$2.40 a year, 20 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

The American Girl.

After much observation of the women of many countries, the conclusion is inevitable that the freedom of early girlhood, the looking upon men as brothers, friends and honorable gentlemen, the being thrown on one's own good sense as a guide, above all, being trusted by father and mother and lover, not being suspected or watched by a "black mesour," or a too suspicious duenna—that all this has made a very noble race of American women, who can be trusted with the future of the nation. She may be slightly in need of a few hints, but we believe in "pretty witty Nancy." Mrs. John Sherwood, in Harper's Bazar.

Mistaken. "Sir, I understand that you said I was a thief—a thief and a robber! I want an explanation!" said a shoe-dealer to Blobs.

"Sir," he returned suavely, "you are entirely mistaken. What I said was, that you sold shoes so cheap that you are almost a free-booter."—Jury.

A VILL OF MIST. Rising at morning or evening from some swamp, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient means. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhales, or sojourns in a malarious region of country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

A POLICEMAN should never cuff a person on the ear. Handcuffs are the only variety he should use.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

NO SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

As inquirer wishes to know what will cure a felon. The penitentiary or death.—St. Joseph News.

MANY little children owe their good health to Dr. John Bull's Worm Destroyers. "Nice Mamas to give them such nice candies."

MANY an Italian has a personal organ soon after reaching this country.—Texas Siftings.

YOU can't help liking them, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. One pill does more. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

ONE snow-storm does not make a winter, but it makes a cold day for the bootblack.—N. Y. Journal.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instantly. Price of the Cough Drops Cures in one minute.

Taken away—sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. It's a large contract, but the smallest things in the world do the business.—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest, but the most effective. They go to work in the right way. They cleanse and renovate the system thoroughly—but they do it mildly and gently. You feel the good they do—but you don't feel them doing it. As a Liver Pill, they're unequalled. Sugar-coated, easy to take, and put up in vials, and hermetically sealed, and thus always fresh and reliable. A perfect vest-pocket remedy, in small vials, and only one necessary for a laxative or three for a cathartic.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, because they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You only pay for the good you get.

That's the peculiar plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on, through druggists.

FREE SEEDS ONE CENT A PACKET, and upwards according to quantity, sent free of cost. Cheapest of any. Write for it. B. 1000000 extra. Catalogue free. M. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

MAKE MONEY! Our Well Machines are the most reliable, durable, economical. They do more work and cost less. Write for catalogue. B. 1000000 extra. Catalogue free. M. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

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How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that will not be cured by using Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Wadsworth, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The worse a man's temper is, the more becoming and profitable it will be for him to keep it.—Binghamton Leader.

All who wish to aid Nature in her efforts to maintain good health should use Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It is as pleasant as wine, and far more strengthening. It is beneficial to every part and every function of the body. It is truly the old man's need and the young man's friend. In cases of debility and weakness it acts like a charm.

The girl with the reddish cheeks will, when she sees a mouse, change to a yellow.—Boston Traveller.

Those who use Dobbins' Electric Soap each week, (and their name is legion) wash their clothes and strength, and let the soap do the work. Did you ever try it? If not, do so next Monday morn. Ask your grocer for it.

SPEAKING of fasting, sailors have been known to live on salt water for months at a time.—Washington Star.

HARSH purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

Most people think of the marriage tie, that it's knotty, but it's nice.—St. Joseph News.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 20c. If a coughing-match is not declared off it must end in a tie.—N. Y. Pisanian.

If a courtship-match is not declared off it must end in a tie.—N. Y. Pisanian.

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